PTIG

5 May 97

Rep. Marc Duff Room 306 North Madison WI 53702

Dear Rep. Duff;

I am writing to let you know that I am supportive of environmentally-responsible mining and the benefits that it would bring to Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. I am not supportive of the mining moratorium, based on among other things, the fact that it is unfair. Mining is a permissible, permittable activity in this state. Crandon Mining Company, and all other mining companies, should be treated fairly and not be subjected to rules and regulations that are aimed at banning, not regulating, mining.

Thank you for considering my point of view on the mining moratorium.

Sincerely,

John F. Brown, MD

Dear Rep. Duff;

I am writing to let you know that I am supportive of environmentally-responsible mining and the benefits that it would bring to Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. I am not supportive of the mining moratorium, based on among other things, the fact that it is unfair. Mining is a permissible, permittable activity in this state. Crandon Mining Company, and all other mining companies, should be treated fairly and not be subjected to rules and regulations that are aimed at banning, not regulating, mining.

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Lun my Kusmal 3955 Inchen Colle Rd Rhuelander, WI 5450/

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Thank you for considering my point of view on the mining moratorium.

May 9, 1997

1550 Riverglen Avenue Rhinelander, WI 54501

Rep. Marc Duff Room 306 North State Capitol P.O. Box 8952 Madison WI 53708

Dear Rep. Duff:

I am writing to let you know that I am supportive of environmentally-responsible mining and the benefits that it would bring to Forest, Oneida and Langlade Counties. In addition I am opposed to the Mining Moratorium because it's ambiguous, unfair and unnecessary. Mining is heavily regulated and closely scrutinized in this state and an existing process exists to determine whether a mine should be allowed to be built and operated. Crandon Mining Company, and all other mining companies, should be treated fairly and not be subjected to rules and regulations that are aimed at banning, not regulating, mining.

Thank you for considering my point of view on the mining moratorium.

Sincerely,

Rodney A. Harrill

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o de la cuita de culta de la compansión de Como de la compansión de May 8, 1997

Robert S. Estabrook 453l Highway 47 Rhinelander, WI 5450l

Rep. Marc Duff Room 306 North State Capitol Madison, WI 53702

Re: Mining Moratorium Bill

Dear Marc:

As the Assembly considers the mining moratorium bill I'd like to register my feelings with you.

It would seem most unfair to me to change the rules mid-term such that the many million of dollars already spent by the Crandon Mining Company prior to being threatened by such a change would be largely dollars wasted. And all those citizens who have looked forward (for nearly 20 years now) to enhanced prosperity which the mine would bring will have their hopes shattered.

I am as concerned about the environment as any and more than most. If a mining company cannot demonstrate to the satisfaction of all of the many experts we employ in our state that their operation will meet our environmental standards, then they should not be granted the necessary permits. But they should be given the opportunity to demonstrate that they can! This is especially true for the Crandon Mining Company which is so far into the process already. Call it equity.

I urge defeat of the mining moratorium.

Respectfully,

Robert S. Estabrook

RSE/dh

Dear Rep. Duff;

I am writing to let you know that I am supportive of environmentally-responsible mining and the benefits that it would bring to Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. I am not supportive of the mining moratorium, based on among other things, the fact that it is unfair. Mining is a permissible, permittable activity in this state. Crandon Mining Company, and all other mining companies, should be treated fairly and not be subjected to rules and regulations that are aimed at banning, not regulating, mining.

Thank you for considering my point of view on the mining moratorium.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. Duffy 2919 Crestwood Dr. Rhinelander W1 54501

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Sincerely,

Jule Henry 316 Redopway Br. Flundlander Wi 54501

715.369.1091

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Sincerely,

Albert Davis
VP Operations
Rhinelander Paper Company
515 W. Davenport St.
Rhinelander, WI 54501

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Mary Jone Koureshe 4239 Northview Dr. Rhimlander

W/54501

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Phine H. Hers. Pherelonder, W1

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, William

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a Shirley Farsen

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Several Manager, Marplex Inc.

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Musele

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Freeland Rusch

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Egen M. Wohn

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Sincerely, DENNIS A HUEBNER 4454 HARMONY HILL LN RHINELANDER WIS Dear Rep. Duff gas station business after 37 /2 years a ford to comply State and Federal retarking . Since I have found a job at Water Treatment plants and know

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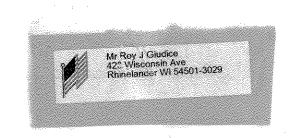
Thank you for considering my point of view on the mining moratorium.

Sincerely,

Mary Eckert

9-22-97

ASSEMBLYMAN MARC C. DUFF REP. 98 th. DISTRICT 1811 S. ELM GROVE ROAD NEW BERLIN, WI. 53151



DEAR ASSEMBLYMAN DUFF:

I called your Madison office recently about SUPPORTING the "MINING MORATORIUM BILL". that the State Senate recently passed. The following information and the enclosed TWO ANALYSIS on "THE CONTENTS OF THE CRANDON MINE WASTE EFFLUENT" and "THE METHYL-MERCURY CONTAMINATION IN LAKE ALICE" that I performed should provide you with information "ABOUT MY CONCERNS".

I am CONCERNED ABOUT:

- A. THE MINING PROCESS AND THE LACK OF SAFEGUARDS IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA THAT IS THE HEADWATERS OF THE WOLF RIVER.
- B. THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCE TO THE WISCONSIN RIVER OF "DUMPING" THE CRANDON MINE TREATED WASTE EFFLUENT INTO THE WISCONSIN RIVER WHEN THE WIS. D.N.R. HAS INDICATED THAT THE UPPER WISCONSIN RIVER IS ALREADY FULLY WASTELOAD ALLOCATED FOR B.O.D & C.O.D. USAGE. The Wisconsin River has a FISH POPULATION THAT IS ALREADY SUBJECTED TO HIGH METHYL-MERCURY FISH CONTAMINATION.

The Crandon Mining Co. ie.. Exxon Coal & Minerals of Houston & Rio Algom of Toronto are attempting to cut operating costs by reducing the amount of clay used at the bottom of the Tailings Management area from 3 feet to 1 foot (REFER TO FIGURE 8 TYPICAL DETAIL FOR LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM LATERAL) . use of a 60 Mil. GEOMEMBRANE LINER and a Quarter inch thick layer of Bentonite Clay Liner, contained is what I call a close knit " DISH RAG " , that allows the Bentonite to ooze out when it is and pressure is applied to it. Mr Bart Sexton, SOLID WASTE ADMINISTRATOR FOR ONEIDA COUNTY, told me that he would feel safer with " 3 - feet of CLAY " THEN THE PLASTIC LINER. I feel certain that the 60 Mil. Geomembrane " PLASTIC LINER " WILL EVENTUALLY LEAK and allow the TOXIC TAILINGS to infiltrate the ground water in the area and eventually contaminate the Wolf River. The SAME TECHNOLOGY WAS USED IN SUMMITVILLE COL., WHERE THE PLASTIC LINER RUPTURED BECAUSE OF TOO MUCH SNOW WEIGHT AND 40 Deg. F. BELOW ZERO TEMPERATURES. That cost us, THE TAX PAYERS, 114 MILLON DOLLARS OUT OF THE SUPER FUND TO ATTEMPT TO CLEAN UP THE MESS THAT THE MINING COMPANY LEFT BEHIND AFTER THE DECLARED BANKRUPTCY AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY FLED TO AUSTRALIA.

THIS IS WHY WE NEED A MINING MORATORIUM IN WISCONSIN, UNTIL THE MINING COMPANY CAN PROVE, BEYOND THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT, THAT

THEY CAN MINE A SULFIDE METALLIC MINE SAFELY (DEEP TUNNEL TYPE) AND THAT IT CAN BE CLOSED DOWN FOR AT LEAST 10 YEARS WITHOUT POLLUTION (actually I don't think that is long enough because the SULFIDE TAILINGS CAN STAY ACTIVE FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS).

The Crandon Mining Company could prevent the DUMPING OF THEIR MINE WASTE WATER EFFLUENT INTO THE WISCONSIN RIVER: !!!!!!!! The two other alternatives for disposing of the Mine Waste Water Effluent were:

- A. DUMPING THE EFFLUENT INTO SKUNK CREEK
- B. DUMPING THE EFFLUENT INTO LEACHING PONDS.

 (In my opinion, This is the best solution because it allows the effluent water, 0.8 to 1.7 MILLION GALLONS PER DAY, to regenerate the ground water that being removed during the mining process).

However, both alternatives "A" and "B" would require Crandon Mining Company to build a SECOND FILTRATION PLANT to filter the Mine Waster Water Effluent to a higher degree than the FIRST FILTRATION PLANT. The SECOND FILTRATION PLANT WILL COST CRANDON MINING CO. 12 MILLON DOLLARS IN CAPITAL COSTS AND \$ 449,000 PER YEAR IN OPERATING COSTS (THAT IS 12.6 MILLION DOLLARS OVER THE 28 YEARS THAT THE MINE IS EXPECTED TO OPERATE). That is a total savings of 24.6 MILLION DOLLARS for the Crandon Mining Company (from CMC Memo dated 9-19-95).

Because Crandon Mining Company decided that they would rather save 24.6 Million Dollars then be RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN, THE CITIZENS ALONG THE WISCONSIN RIVER, AND "ALL" RESIDENTS OF WISCONSIN WILL HAVE TO PAY THE FOLLOWING PRICE, Based on the figures in the E.P.A. APPLICATION THAT CRANDON MINING COMPANY SUBMITTED TO THE E.P.A..

- A. 12,281 Lbs of BOD'S (BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND) being dumped into the Wisconsin River per Year at an Effluent Flow Rate of 294 Million Gallons per Year (560 Gallons per Min.) up to 52,635 Lbs. of BOD's / Year at an Effluent Flow Rate of 631 Million Gallons / Year (1200 Gallons / Min.).
- B. 24,567 to 105,269 Lbs. of COD's (CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MATERIAL) BEING DUMPED INTO THE WISCONSIN RIVER EVERY YEAR THAT THE MINE IS IN OPERATION.

NOTE: THAT IS A TOTAL OXYGEN DEMAND FROM BOD'S + COD'S OF 36,844 TO 157,904 LBS. OF OXYGEN DEMANDING MATERIAL PER YEAR.

- The TOTAL FERTILIZER TYPES OF MATERIALS (Nitrate. Nitrite, Phosphorus & Sulfides) will amount to 25,177 to 143,167 Pound per Year.
- D. The TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS that THE CRANDON MINING COMPANY will deposit into The WISCONSIN RIVER will amount to 12,281 to 105,270 Lbs. of Suspended Solids per Year.
 - NOTE: THE EPA APPLICATION DOES NOT PROVIDE A FIGURE FOR THE DISSOLVED SOLIDS THAT THE TREATABILITY STUDY showed a value of 860 mg/L. That amount to 2.1 Million Pounds of Dissolved Solids per Year at a Flow Rate of 560 Gallons of effluent per Min.
- The TOTAL OF ALL TOXIC METALS in the effluent amounts E. to 123 Lbs/Year at a flow rate of 560 GPM and 1,042 Lbs. per Year at a flow rate of 1200 GPM. The toxic Metals are Chromium, Copper, Lead, Silver & Zinc.
- The POISONS of Arsenic & Cyanide in the Effluent will be deposited into the Wisconsin River at the rate of 206 to 737 Lbs. per Year.
- G. MERCURY, as I see it, is one of the BIG PROBLEMS. !!!! The EPA APPLICATION indicates that Mercury is not detectable in the Effluent. THIS IS NOT ENTIRELY TRUE! The Wis. D.N.R measured the Mercury content of their half of the Split Sample from the Pilot Study as CONTAINING 40 ng of Mercury per Liter of effluent. This is 20 TIMES THE CURRENT D.N.R SPEC. of 2 ng/L, FOR THE CRANDON MINING CO. EFFLUENT. (Refer to Wis. D.N.R. Memo).

Methyl-Mercury Contamination of fish in the Wisconsin River is a " REAL PROBLEM ". REFER TO MY ANALYSIS OF " METHYL-MERCURY CONTAMINATION IN LAKE ALICE.

. I sincerely hope that YOU will support the Mining Moratorium and submit or support a Bill to STOP THE DUMPING OF MINE WASTE WATER EFFLUENT INTO THE WISCONSIN RIVER. I lived in New Berlin for 13 years and was a Member of the First Park & Recreation Commission.

ROY J. GIUDICE

423 WISCONSIN AVE.

RHINELANDER, WIS. 54501 PHONE 715-362-8964

I	FLOW	RATES O	F EFFLUENT:	AVG. FLOW	MAX.FLOW	
	Flow	Rate in	gal. per min.	560 GPM	1200	GPM
	Flow	Rate in	Gal. per hr.	33,600 GPH	72,000	GPH
	Flow	Rate in	Million Gal./Day	0.806 MGPD	1.728	
	Flow	Rate in	Million Gal./Yr.	294 MGPY	631	

II B.O.D.(5) - Five Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand:

Per page 21 of the "UPPER WISCONSIN RIVER NORTHERN SUB-BASIN WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN - PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT ", multiple point discharges on the main stem of the Wisconsin River between the Rhinelander Dam and the Grandfather Dam, are WASTELOAD ALLOCATED. Despite improvements in water quality since the late 1970's, The DISSOLVED OXYGEN STANDARD OF 5.0 PPM FOR WORM WATER FISHERY IS STILL OCCASIONALLY VIOLATED. NOTE: Trout Lake in Vilas County has an average Oxygen value of 10, with a range of 6 to 12, per Dr. Carl J. Watras. Therefore, THIS STRETCH OF THE WISCONSIN RIVER IS PARTIALLY SUPPORTING ITS INTENDED USE. NOTE: This means that the addition BOD's, COD's and Phosphorus can cause a further degrading of the Oxygen in the water. This may prohibit any INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION IN THE RHINELANDER AREA for the 28 year life of the Crandon Mining Project. A value of 17 mg of BOD's and/or BOD's per Liter of water has the potential for a HIGH DEMAND FOR OXYGEN FROM THE WATER.

BOD'S PER EPA APPLICATION:

					560	GPM 12	200 GPM
BOD's	i n	mg/L	per	application		5 mg/L	10 mg/L
BOD's	in	Lbs.	per	Min.		0.023	0.100
BOD's	in	Lbs.	per	Hour		1.402	6.008
BOD's	1 171	Lbs.	per	Day			144.205
BOD's						281.0 52	

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES

III COD'S CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND:

This is an Oxygen Demand that is caused by the chemicals in in the Effluent from the Crandon Mine Waste Water. The same concerns apply for the COD's that were mentioned for the BOD's in section II.

PAGE 2

COD'S PER EPA APPLICATION: EFFLUENT FLOW RATES
560 GPM 1200 GPM

COD'S per EPA APPLICATION (10 mg/L 20 mg/L

COD'S in Lbs. per Min. (0.047 0.200

COD'S in Lbs. per Hour (2.804 12.017

COD'S in Lbs. per Day (67.296 288.410

COD'S in Lbs. per Year (24.566.9 105,269.7

IV THE TOTAL OXYGEN DEMAND ON THE UPPER WISCONSIN RIVER:

The total Oxygen demand on the upper Wisconsin River by the combined influence of injecting BOD's and COD's from the Crandon Mine are listed below.

TOTAL OXYGEN DEMAND FROM BOD's & COD's:

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES
560 GPM 1200 GPM
BOD's + COD's in Lbs. per Min. 0.070 0.300
BOD's + COD's in Lbs. per Hour 4.206 16.025
BOD's + COD's in Lbs. per Day 100.944 432.615
BOD's + COD's in Lbs. per Year 36.843.9 157,904.5

V FERTILIZERS (SULFIDES, NITRATES & POTASSIUM):

Sulfides, Nitrates (NO5), ie .. Potassium Nitrate. Sodium Nitrate, Phosphorus Nitrate will take large amounts of Oxygen from the water. An increase in Sulfates will increase the Methylization of Mercury in the sediments, thus making Mercury much more "BIO" available to the fish in the water (TO BE CONSUMED BY FISH IN THE METHYL MERCURY FORM).

A. NITRATE + NITRITE (as N):

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES
560 GPM 1200 GPM
Nitrates + Nitrites per
EPA APPLICATION in mg/L 8.2 mg/L 22 mg/L
Nitrates,Nitrites in Lbs per min. 0.038 0.220
in Lbs. per Hour 2.299 13.219
in Lbs. per Day 55.182 317.215
in Lbs. per year 20,141.6 115,796.6

PAGE 3

B. TOTAL PHOSPHORUS:

		T FLOW RATES
	560 GPM	1200 GPM
PHOSPHORUS PER EPA		
APPLICATION in mg/L	0.05 mg/	L 0.2 mg/L
PHOSPHORUS in Lbs./Min.	0.0002	0.002
PHOSPHORUS in Lbs./Hour	0.014	0.120
PHOSPHORUS in Lbs./Day	0.336	2.884
PHOSPHORUS in Lbs./Year	122.8 1	,052.7

C. TOTAL SHIPTIPS

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES 560 GPM 1200 GPM
<pre>< 2 mg/L 5 mg/L</pre>
0.009 0.050
0.561 3.004
13.459 72.102
4,912.6 26,317.4

D. TOTAL OF "ALL" FERTILIZERS TYPES OF ELEMENTS:

ing a second	in 177 Le colta Albertar	. at task	a star a constitution of	EE)	FLUENT	FLOW RA	TES
the control of the second of the control of the con	the first of the f	anne e englis	医复数性性 电电子电阻 化二二甲基二甲基甲基二甲基	0.047		0.272	
TOTAL	N+P+S	in	Lbs./Hour	2.874	1	6.343	
TOTAL	N+P+S	in	Lbs./Day	68.977	39	2.201	
TOTAL	N+P+S	in	Lbs./Year	25,177.0	143,16	6.7	
					•		

VI TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS:

The TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS that will be deposited into the Wisconsin River from the Crandon Mine Waste water Effluent will enter the Wisconsin River at the hat rapids Dam, South of rhinelander. A large portion of these solids will be deposited at the next Dam sown river (at the King dam and into Lake Alice) from the discharge point. Diminishing amounts will be deposited at each of the down river Dams. Many of these SOLIDS ARE TOXIC METALS, ie... chromium, Copper, Lead, Silver and Zinc, along with the sulfates & Sulfides of these metals. The total suspended solids of < 5 mg/L for a flow rate of 560 GPM and 20 mg/L for a flow rate of the effluent of 1200 GPM that was submitted to the EPA is SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN THE AMOUNT ON THE TREATABILITY STUDY of < 10 mg/L and less then the PILOT STUDY value of 1,430 mg/L for the TOTAL SOLIDS (The Pilot Study was a split sample that the Wis.D.N.R. ran on 4-26-95).

PAGE 4

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES

NOTE:

THE E.P.A. APPLICATION DOES NOT PROVIDE A FIGURE FOR THE DISSOLVED SOLIDS THAT THE TREATABILITY STUDY SHOWED A VALUE OF 860 mg/L. THAT AMOUNTS TO 2.1 MILLION POUNDS OF DISSOLVED SOLIDS PER YEAR AT AN AVERAGE FLOW RATE OF 560 GALLONS OF EFFLUENT PER MINUTE.

A. TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS:

SUSPENDED SOLIDS PER

EPA APPLICATION in mg/L
SUSPENDED SOLIDS in Lbs./Min.
SUSPENDED SOLIDS in Lbs./Hour
SUSPENDED SOLIDS in Lbs./Hour
SUSPENDED SOLIDS in Lbs./Day
SUSPENDED SOLIDS in Lbs./Day
SUSPENDED SOLIDS in Lbs./Year
12,281.4 105,269.7

B. CHROMIUM:

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES
560 GPM 1200 GPM
TOTAL CHROMIUM PER
EPA APPLICATION in mg/L (0.005 mg/L 0.01 mg/L
CHROMIUM in Lbs. / Year 12.2 52.6

C. COPPER:

TOTAL COPPER PER
EPA APPLICATION in mg/L 0.010 mg/L 0.080 mg/L
COPPER in Lbs./Year 52.6 421.0

D. LEAD:

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES 560 GPM 1200 GPM TOTAL LEAD PER EPA APPLICATION in mg/L COPPER in Lbs./ Year 7.3 31.5

E. SILVER:

Silver on the E.P.A. REPORT of \langle 0.001 mg/L is 0.004 mg/L LESS THEN THE TREATABILITY STUDY VALUE OF \langle 0.005 mg/L and 0.0008 mg/L HIGHER THEN THE PILOT STUDY FIGURE OF 0.024 ug/L \langle 0.000024 mg/L \rangle .

PAGE 5

SILVER:

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES 560 GPM 1200 GPM

TOTAL SILVER PER EPA APPLICATION in mg/L < 0.001 mg/L 0.002 mg/L SILVER in Lbs./ Year 2.4 10.5

ZINC:

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES 560 GPM 1200 GPM

TOTAL ZINC PER EPA APPLICATION in mg/L ZINC in Lbs. / Year

0.02 mg/L 0.10 mg/L 49.1 526.3

G. TOTAL OF "ALL" TOXIC METALS: Chromium, Copper, Lead, Silver & Zinc

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES 560 GPM 1200 GPM

TOTAL OF TOXIC METALS in Lbs. / Year

123.6 1,041.9

VII POISONS IN THE EFFLUENT:

The poisons of Arsenic and Cyanide are contained in the Effluent Water from the Crandon Mine. The Cyanide value used in the E.P.A. APPLICATION is 0.07 mg/L more then the TREATABILITY STUDY value of < 0.01 mg/L and is the same as the < 0.01 mg/L value obtained during the 1995 PILOT STUDY.

> EFFLUENT FLOW RATES 560 GPM 1200 GPM

Α. TOTAL ARSENIC: TOTAL ARSENIC per EPA APPLICATION mg/L TOTAL ARSENIC in Lbs/Year

< 0.004 mg/L 0.01 mg/L 9.8 52.6

В. TOTAL CYANIDE:

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES 560 GPM 1200 GPM

TOTAL CYANIDE per EPA
APPLICATION mg/L 0.08 mg/L 0.13 mg/L (*)
TOTAL CYANIDE in Lbs/Yr. 196.5 684.2

PAGE 6

NOTE: *

When treated effluent consists solely of TREATED EXCESS MILL PROCESS WATER, THE MAXIMUM WILL BE 0.53 mg/L . THE NORMAL MAXIMUM FROM TREATED MINE DRAINAGE IS 0.13 mg/L.

TOTAL CYANIDE WHEN TREATED EFFLUENT CONSISTS OF EXCESS MILL PROCESS WATER in mg/L

0.53 mg/L

TOTAL CYANIDE in Lbs. per Min. TOTAL CYANIDE in Lbs. per Hour TOTAL CYANIDE in Lbs. per Day

0.318

TOTAL OF ALL POISONS:

EFFLUENT FLOW RATES 560 GPM 1200 GPM

TOTAL OF ARSENIC & CYANIDE UNDER NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS in Lbs. per Year 206.3

736 9

VIII MERCURY:

C.

The EPA APPLICATION indicates that "MERCURY" IS NOT DETECTABLE. The Crandon Mining Company, in their E.P.A. APPLICATION, INDICATED THAT THE DETECTION LEVEL FOR MERCURY USING APPROVED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR THE W.P.D.E.S. PERMIT PROGRAM IS APPROXIMATELY 0.0002 mg/L. The Crandon Project EFFLUENT, when tested is expected to show "A NO DETECT".

THIS IS NOT ENTIRELY TRUE!!!!

The testing capability of Foth & Van Dyke, the engineering firm that The Crandon Mining Company used to evaluate the amount of Mercury in the 1995 PILOT STUDY could only measure the Mercury down to a value of 200 ng/L. HOWEVER, THE WIS. D.N.R.MEASURED THE CONTENT OF THE OTHER HALF OF THE SPLIT SAMPLE AS HAVING A MERCURY CONTENT OF 40 ng/L ,when measured at the State of Wisconsin Lab. THIS AMOUNT OF MERCURY IS 20 TIMES THE CURRENT WIS.D.N.R. SPECIFICATION OF 2 ng/L FOR MERCURY IN THE CRANDON MINE EFFLUENT AT 560 GPM AND AT 1200 GPM. THE WISCONSIN D.N.R. IS LOOKING AT REDUCING THE MERCURY LIMIT OF THE CRANDON MINE EFFLUENT TO 1.3 ng/L.

PAGE 7

A memo from Mr. Bill Tans - EA/6, of the Wis.D.N.R. , on 11-6-96 indicated that - " Because our split sample from the PILOT PLANT TREATABILITY STUDIES came out to 40 ng/L for the proposed effluent, THE COMPANY COULD NOT MEET THE LIMIT." " This assumes that the one sample we have adequately represents the true effluent quality." " As a result, We will need to obtain from the Company alternative methods that could be used to treat the effluent and remove most of the Mercury." "The Company may also have to request a VARIANCE from the limit if it could not meet it." The Wis. D.N.R. also plans to require that C.M.C. use " ULTRA LOW LEVEL TECHNIQUES" TO MONITOR FOR MERCURY.

A. POUNDS OF MERCURY PER YEAR AT 40 ng of Hg/L:

	EFFLUENT FLOW R	ATES
	560 GPM 1200	GPM
TOTAL MERCURY in Lbs. per Yea	r 0.105 0.210	
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FISH		
CONTAMINATED per vear	21.000 42.00	0

NOTE: (*)

CONTAMINATED per year

The approximate number of fish contaminated with Methyl-Mercury is based on a ratio of 10 Lbs. of Mercury producing 1 Lb. of Methyl-Mercury and that one pound of Methyl-Mercury can contaminate Two Million fish.

B. POUNDS OF MERCURY PER YEAR AT W.D.N.R SPEC. OF 2.0 ng of Hg / L:

	EFFLUENT	FLOW RATES
	560 GPM	1200 GPM
TOTAL MERCURY in Lbs/Year	0.005	0.011
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FISH		
CONTAMINATED per Year	10,000	22,000

Please Ivon or prin	I in the unshaded areas only	er (copy from (lem 1 of Form 1)	Ferm Approved OMB No. 2040-0085 Approval expres 7-31-88
	SEPA Application for	Sources and No	
I. Outfall Locati	on ·		large Process Wastewate
For each ou	tfall, list the latitude and longitude, and the name	of the receiving water	
Outfall Numbe (list)		iving Water (name)	
007	(see Figure 3 for the location of the outfall) W	isconsin River	_
Note: Outi	5#13 001-006 and 008-012 will dishcard	ge only construction and	non-contact runoff at the facility.
WPDES Permi	of Intent for Storm Water Discharges As t", (Wisconsin DNR Form 3400-161) has Intent" for information concerning Out	sociated with Constructi	on Activities Under a General
. Discharge Dat	te (When do you expect to begin discharging)	rans mi-me au me-M	۷.
√see Atta	chment 2)		Andrew State (1997) and the state of the sta
I. Flows, Source	es of Pollution, and Treatment Technologies		
uted by e if necess:	outfall, provide a description of (1) All wastewater, sanitary wastewater, cooling each operation; and (3) The treatment ary.		
Outfail Number	Operations Contributing Flow (list)	2. Average Flow (include units)	3. Treatment (Description or List Codes from Table 20-1)
007	- mine shaft development and underground mining - one milling & beneficiation.	560 gallons/minute (total discharge flow	(see Attachment 2)
***************************************	and tailings	rate)	1
*	. operaton of sanitation facilities for mine and mill employees		
	. ancillary operations needed for mine & mill operations/maintenence		
·			·
·			
ľ			
		.	
		·	

EFA IO Number (copy from item 1 of Form 1)

V. Effluent Characteristics

A, and 8: These items require you to report estimated amounts (both concentration and mass) of the pollutants to be discharged from each of your outfalls. Each part of this item addresses a different set of pollutants and should be completed in accordance with the specific instructions for that part. Data for each outfall should be on a separate page. Attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.

General Instructions (See table 2D-2 for Pollutants)

Each part of this item requests you to provide an estimated daily maximum and average for certain pollutants and the source of information. Data for all pollutants in Group A, for all outfalls, must be submitted unless waived by the permitting authority. For all outfalls, data for pollutants in Group B should be reported only for pollutants which you believe will be present or are limited directly by an effluent limitations guideline or NSPS or indirectly through limitations on an indicator pollutant.

1. Pollutant	2. Meximum Daily Value (include units)	3. Average Daily Value (include units)	4. Source (see instructions)
Flow Rete	1,200 gallons per minute	560 gellons per minute	Design Capacity of the WWTS (maximum flow) Water Balance (average flow)
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand ~	10 mg/L	5 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Chemical Oxygen Demend >	20 mg/L	<10 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Organic Carbon	10 mg/L	< 5 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Total Suspended Solids	20 mg/L	∠ 5 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Ammonia (as N)	9 mg/L	3.3 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Temperature (winter)	50 ⁰ F	35 ⁰ F	Best Professional Judgement
Temperature (summer)	85 ⁰ F	60 ⁰ F	Best Professional Judgement
pH	9.0 (max.) 6.0 (min.)	8.0	Best Professional Judgement
Fluoride	0.5 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) cert	22 mg/L	8.2 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L	∠5 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Total Phosphorus	0.2 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	Treetability Testing
Sulfate (as SO ₄)	1,500 mg/L	1,000 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Sulfide (as S) Coat.	5 mg/L	∠2 mg/L ~	Best Professional Judgement
Sulfite (as SO3)	< 1 mg/L	∠1 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Total Aluminum	0.3 mg/L	0.12 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Barium	0.06 mg/L	0.03 mg/L	Leaching Testing
Total Cobelt	1.0 mg/L	0.5 mg/L	Leaching Testing
Total Iron -	0.1 mg/L	0.02 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Magnesium	75 mg/L	30 mg/L	Leaching Testing
(continued on Pa	ge 38 of 5)		

EPA Form 3510-20 (7-89)

Page 3A of 5

CONTINUE ON REVERSE

V. Effluent Characteristics

A, and B: These items require you to report estimated amounts (both concentration and mass) of the pollutants to be discharged from each of your outfalls. Each part of this item addresses a different set of pollutants and should be completed in accordance with the specific instructions for that part. Data for each outfall should be on a separate page. Attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.

General Instructions (See table 2D-2 for Pollutants)

Each part of this item requests you to provide an estimated daily maximum and average for certain pollutants and the source of information. Data for all pollutants in Group A, for all outfalls, must be submitted unless waived by the permitting authority. For all outfalls, data for pollutants in Group B should be reported only for pollutants which you believe will be present or are limited directly by an effluent limitations guideline or NSPS or indirectly through limitations on an indicator pollutant.

1. Pollutant	2. Maximum Daily Value (include units)	3. Average Daily Value (include units)	4. Source (see instructions) (see Attachment 2)
Total Manganese	0.2 mg/L	0.06 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Total Antimory	0.1 mg/L	<0.05 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Orromium - (Toxic)	0.01 mg/L	∠0.005 mg/L′	Treatability Testing
Total Lead (Toxic)	0.006 mg/L	< 0.003 mg/L	Treetability Testing
Total Nickel	0.04 mg/L	∠0.02 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Silver (Toxic)	0.002 mg/L	∠0.001 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Zinc (TOXIC)	0.10 mg/L	0.02 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Arsenic Poison -	0.01 mg/L	∠ 0.004 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Cadmium	0.002 mg/L	0.0015 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Copper (Toxic)	0.080 mg/L	0.010 mg/L	Treatability Testing
Total Mercury	N,D. ¹	N.D. ¹	Treatability Testing
Total Selemium	0.25 ² mg/L	0.09 mg/L	Leachate Testing
Total Thellium	0.02 mg/L	<0.01 mg/L	Treetability Testing
Total Cyanide - Paison-	0.53 mg/L ³	0.08 mg/L	Best Professional Judgement
Hardness -	1,000	700	Best Professional Judgement

¹ N.D. = Not detectable. The detection level for mercury using approved analytical methods for the WPDES permit program is approximately 0,0002 mg/L. Crandon Project effluent when tested is expected to show a no detect.

NOTS

NOTS

² Maximum concentration when treated effluent consists solely of treated excess mill process water. Normal maximum concentration when treated effluent includes treated mine drainage is estimated to be 0.24 mg/L.

Maximum concentration when treated effluent consists solely of treated excess mill process water. Normal maximum concentration when treated effluent includes treated mine drainage is estimated to be 0.13 mg/L.

Table A-8

Phase II Treatability Study
Step III - Full Treatment¹

Parameter	Unit	Raw Wastewater	Lime Treated	Filter Effluent	Filter Control
Arsenic /	mg/L	0.15	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Cadmium	mg/L	0.13	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
? Calcium	mg/L	110	180 ²	170 ²	0.11^{2}
Chromium, Total ν	mg/L	0.007	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
₹ Copper	mg/L	8.4	0.043	<0.005	< 0.005
Cyanide	mg/L	N/A	N/A	< 0.01	N/A
Hardness /	mg/L	700 /	640	640	N/A
Iron /	mg/L	19	0.056	<0.020	0.022
Lead /	mg/L	0.64	<0.003 🛩	<0.003	<0.003
? Magnesium	mg/L	39	33	32	0.040
Mercury .	mg/L	0.0002 -	<0.0002 <	<0.0002	<0.0002
Nickel /	mg/L	0.030	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020
Selenium -	mg/L	0.064	0.052	0.055	0.00662
Silver	mg/L	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
? Sulfate	mg/L	460	460	500	N/A
? Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	880	N/A	860	<10
Zinc V	mg/L	33	0.20	<0.020	<0.02
? Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75 .	N/A	<10	<10
BOD _s /	mg/L	<6 /	N/A	<6 [/]	N/A
COD 🗸	mg/L	<10	<10	10	<10/
Sulfide /	mg/L	<0.4	0.6	1.6	N/A
? pH	S.U.	3.3	10.0	10.5	N/A

N/A = No Test Performed.

? ON EFA LIST, BUT VALUES FONT AGREE V ON EPA LIST, V (CHECKED) VALUES AGREE.

¹All values for metals expressed as "total" metal.

²Parameter found in the laboratory blank as well as in the sample.

CHISTOPHER CARSON (WATER DRAWDOWN/DISCHARGE) 608-266- 2111

PAUL LUEBRE (DUR) METALS _ 608-266-0234

The Crandon Mining Company conducted treatability studies to evaluate treatment processes and optimum treatment conditions. Synthetic wastewater was generated from actual rock, ore, and groundwater from the mine site. This wastewater was treated in bench scale (large beakers as treatment vessels) pilot tests at the Foth & Van Dyke laboratory where the effectiveness of various treatment processes were evaluated. The effluent was analyzed to the characterize the expected discharge quality. Bench scale tests can accurately simulate full scale processes. The following effluent sample from the bench scale treatability pilot study was collected on April 26, 1995. (DNR split sample analysis done by the State Lab of Hygiene.)

<u>PARAMETER</u> <u>CONCENTRATION</u>

	Total Solids	<u>1,430_mg/L</u>
	COD'	(17 mg/L) -
	Hardness	830 mg/L
	Alkalinity	14 mg/L
	pH	7.14 su
	Conductivity	1600 µmhos/cm
	Ammonia N	0.804 mg/L
	Nitrate N	0.217 mg/L
	Total Kjeldahl N	1.0 mg/L
	Chloride	41 mg/L
	Fluoride	0.21 mg/L
	Phosphorus	0.026 mg/L
	Boron	0.046 mg/L
	Cyanide /	<0.01 mg/L
	Aluminum	61.7 μ g/L
	Antimony	<2 μg/L ×
	Arsenic /	0.3 μg/L /
	Barium	150 μg/L
	Beryllium /	0.005 µg/L
, 11	Cadmium	0.03 µg/L
	Calcium	190 mg/L
	Chromium	0.38 μg/L
	Copper	5.7 μg/L
	Iron	50 μg/L
	Lead V	0.016 μg/L /
	Magnesium	87 mg/L
	Manganese	4.7 ug/l
	Mercury V	40 ng/L/ STATE LAB
	Molybdenum	4 µg/L < 20019/2, FOR C.M.C.
	Nickel	4.9 µg/L
	Potassium	14 mg/L
	Selenium	110 µg/L
	Silver	0.024 µg/L
	Sodium	51_mg/L
-	Sulfate	900 mg/L
	Thallium	<1 µg/L
	Zinc	2.9 μg/L

^{*} COD stands for chemical oxygen demand. COD will always be a larger number than BOD (biochemical oxygen demand). No results were obtained from the BOD analysis due to problems in running the test.

DNRNC: ; JAEGEW "BILL JAEGER, RHINELANDER, (715) 365-8971" 6-NOV-1996 13:04:50.47

X

MARTIRE

<u>Subj: fyi'</u>

To:

From: DNRVAX::TANSW "Bill Tans EA/6" 6-NOV-1996 11:22:31.66

DNRNC::WILSOA, CARLSC, DNRNC::JAEGEW

CC: WITTM, WEBBD, ALBRIG, TANSW

Subj: Mercury Releases from the Crandon Project

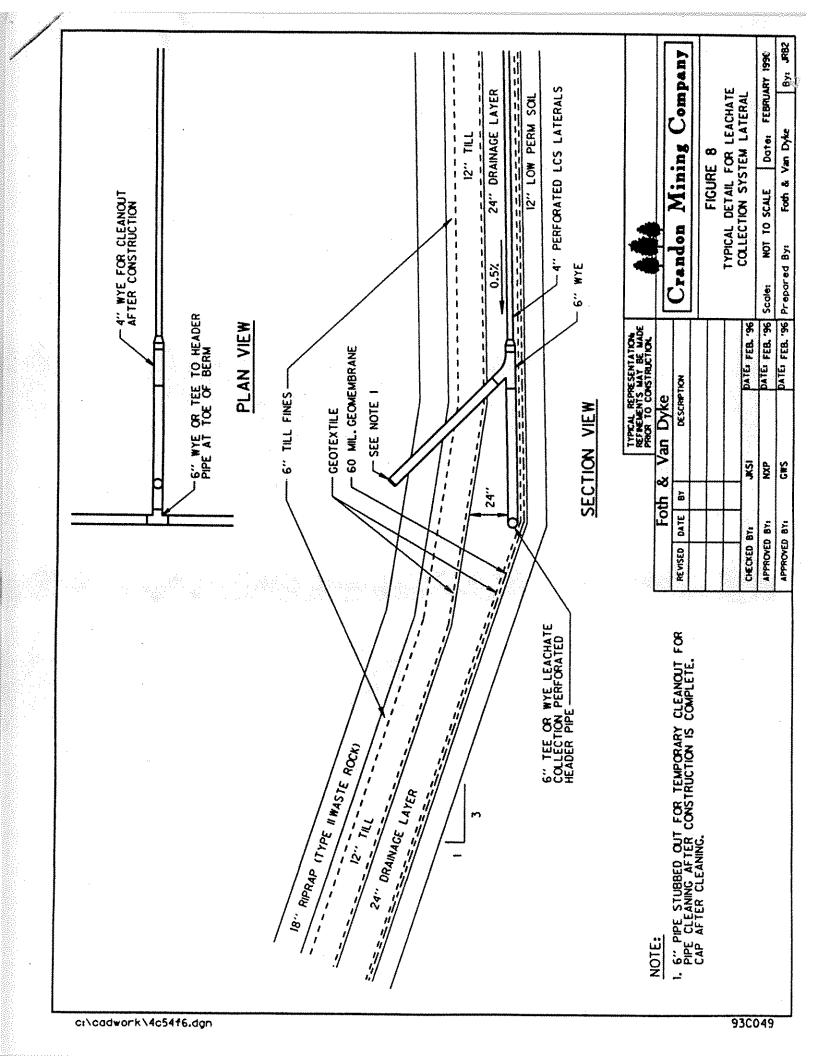
There have been several discussions with staff regarding the proposed discharge of treated wastewater into the Wisconsin River and how we will handle that in the permit. Today we reviewed this issue with Susan Sylvester. Paulette Harder and Maryann Sumi and have developed a strategy for mercury in the discharge.

We plan to put a limit on mercury in the discharge permit of 2 ng/L. This could be reduced to 1.3 ng/L if the standard changes, or could go up to background levels (almost 4 ng/L) if the company successfully argues this. We also plan to require the company to use ultra low level techniques to monitor for mercury in its effluent.

Because our split sample from the pilot plant treatability studies came out at 40 ng/L for the proposed effluent, the company could not meet the limit. This assumes that the one sample we have adequately represents the true effluent quality. As a result, we will need to obtain from the company alternative methods that could be used to treat the effluent and remove most of the mercury. The company may also have to request a variance from the limit if it could not meet it. There may be ways of segregating its wastewater streams and using a more powerful treatment technology on the stream with the most mercury. Perhaps such a technology could be used in conjunction with a surface water mitigation plan.

Staff in Watershed Management Bureau are reviewing this regulatory stance with EPA, and assuming it agrees, we will then inform CMC of how we are going to proceed. I suspect that CMC will want to meet with us to discuss this further.

In related issues, mercury coming from the TMA and moving through the groundwater ultimately will reach Hemlock Creek and other downstream locations. We are getting some assistance from Dave Krabbenhoft of the USGS, who will attempt to sample groundwater near Hemlock Creek for mercury concentrations. He may be able to perform that work in November. Dave Webb will work with Jim Hurley to conduct an estimate of the mercury that will move into Hemlock Creek, but will first need the groundwater mercury data, and source term data for the TMA leachate, and then can make some estimations of how much mercury might reach Hemlock Creek. Increased levels of sulfate reaching surface waters also could affect the availability of mercury in the stream, and that has to be factored in also. Bill.



The 1994 and the 1997 WIS. D.N.R. FISH ADVISORY for Lake Alice indicates that there has been NO INCREASE in Methyl-Mercury fish contamination in Lake Alice. Northern Pike that are less then 10 inches in length to a length of 18 inches are still classified as "GROUP - 1 FISH " in the "MERCURY FISH ADVISORY". Group # 1 fish fillets average 0.5 ppm (parts of Mercury per million parts of fish) or less. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD EAT NO MORE THAN ONE MEAL A MONTH OF GROUP ONE FISH, EVERYONE ELSE MAY EAT UNLIMITED AMOUNTS OF GROUP # 1 FISH.

Northern Pike that are 18 to 26 inches in length are classified as GROUP # 2 FISH, in Lake Alice. PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING WOMEN, WOMEN WHO PLAN TO HAVE CHILDREN, AND CHILDREN UNDER 15 SHOULD NOT EAT GROUP # 2 FISH. EVERYONE ELSE SHOULD EAT NO MORE THAN 26 MEALS OF GROUP # 2 FISH A YEAR. EAT NO MORE THAN 13 OF THESE MEALS IN ANY ONE MONTH. SPACE THE REMAINING 13 MEALS OVER THE REST OF THE YEAR AT THE RATE OF ONE OR TWO MEALS A MONTH.

Walleyes that are 10 inches to 15 inches, in length, are CLASSIFIED AS GROUP # 1 FISH IN LAKE ALICE.

Walleyes that are a length of 15 inches to 18 inches are CLASSIFIED AS GROUP # 2 FISH IN LAKE ALICE.

Walleyes that are a length of 18 to 22 inches are CLASSIFIED AS GROUP # 3 FISH. PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING WOMEN, WOMEN WHO PLAN TO HAVE CHILDREN, AND CHILDREN UNDER 15 SHOULD NOT EAT GROUP # 3 FISH. EVERYONE ELSE SHOULD EAT NO MORE THAN 13 MEALS OF GROUP # 3 FISH A YEAR AND EAT NO MORE THAN 7 OF THESE MEALS IN ANY ONE MONTH WITH THE REMAINING 6 MEALS SPREAD OUT OVER THE REST OF THE YEAR, WITH NO MORE THAN ONE MEAL PER MONTH.

The fact that there has been no change in the Mercury FISH ADVISORY BETWEEN THE 1994 AND 1997 FISH ADVISORY REPORTS FOR LAKE ALICE INDICATES THAT WE ARE "ON THE RIGHT TRACK ". WE SHOULD NOT ALLOW AN INCREASE IN THE MERCURY FISH CONTAMINATION IN LAKE ALICE OR IN ANY OF THE WISCONSIN RIVER WATERS DOWN STREAM FROM RHINELANDER BECAUSE THE CRANDON MINING COMPANY WANTS TO SAVE 24.6 MILLION DOLLARS BY DUMPING THEIR MINING WASTE EFFLUENT INTO THE WISCONSIN RIVER RATHER THAN PERFORMING A SECOND FILTRATION OF THE MINE WASTE WATER AND THEN PUMPING THE EFFLUENT INTO LEACHING PONDS (This was one of the other two alternatives that the Crandon Mining Co. rejected). In my opinion, THE LEACHING POND ALTERNATIVE IS THE BEST SOLUTION BECAUSE IT ALLOWS THE EFFLUENT WATER TO REGENERATE THE GROUND WATER THAT IS BEING REMOVED FROM THE LOCAL WATER TABLE, DURING THE MINING PROCESS.

Following are some of the Mercury Fish samples that were taken from Lake Alice, as reported in the "UPPER WISCONSIN RIVER - NORTHERN SUB-BASIN WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN "on pages 43 to 46. The AVERAGE MERCURY CONTAMINATION OF FISH IN LAKE ALICE BY THE STUDY YEAR IS SUMMARIZED BELOW.

MERCURY CONTAMINATION OF FISH IN LAKE ALICE BY STUDY DATE:

STUDY DATE	TOTAL # SAME	PLES MERCURY I	PPM ADV	ISORY GROUI	Ď
1979	18	0.54		# 2	
1980	15	0.36		# 1	
1981	8	0.20		# 1	
1982	13	0.50	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	# 2	
1984	11	0.39		# 1	
1988	17	0.34		# 1	

Because Methyl-Mercury contamination in fish BIO-ACCUMULATES IN THE FISH (The Methyl-Mercury contamination increases dramatically as the WEIGHT AND SIZE OF THE FISH INCREASE), I have summarized the METHYL-MERCURY CONTAMINATION OF FISH BY FISH TYPE.

MERCURY CONTAMINATION OF FISH IN LAKE ALICE BY FISH TYPE:

Α.	WALLEYES:		The state of the s		
	STUDY DATE	TOTAL # SAMPLES	MERCURY PPM	ADVISORY	GROUP
	1979	3 fillets	0.60	# 2	
	1980	1 fillets	0.30	# 1	
	1984	1 fillets		# 3	
<i>2</i> .	1988	4 fillets 0.	.33 to 0.50 RA	NGE # 1 &	# 2
					
	AVERAGE	9 - TOTAL	0.51 AVERAG	E #2	

The Walleye Methyl-Mercury contamination ranged from a high of 0.80 PPM in 1984 to a low of 0.30 PPM in 1980 & 0.33 PPM in 1988. The small sample size indicates that Walleyes are HIGHLY CONTAMINATED IN LAKE ALICE with an average Methyl-Mercury content of 0.51 PPM for a total of 9 samples (Group # 2 on the Fish Advisory).

B. NORTHERN PIKE:

STUDY DATE	TOTAL # SAMPLES	MERCURY PPM	ADVISORY GROUP
1980	4 fillets	0.51	# 2
1981	1 fillets	0.25	# 1
1984	2 fillets	0.45	# 1
1984	6 fillets	0.17	# 1
1988	3 fillets 0	.35 to 0.55 RANGE	# 1 & # 2
AVEDACE	16° MOTAL	A SO AVEDACE	44 4

The Northern Pike Methyl-Mercury contamination had a high of 0.55 PPM in 1988 and a low value of 0.17 PPM in 1984 with an average for 16 total samples of 0.38 PPM that would be classified as Group # 1 Fish. The test samples of 0.51 PPM taken in 1980 and the test sample in 1988 of 0.55 PPM INDICATES THAT THE METHYL-MERCURY CONTAMINATION OF NORTHERN PIKE IN LAKE ALICE HAS NOT CHANGED MUCH OVER THE 8 YEAR PERIOD AND SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO INCREASE BY THE AN INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF MERCURY INTRODUCED INTO LAKE ALICE.

C. WHITE SUCKER:

STUDY DATE 1979 1980 1981 1982 1982 1984	TOT 5 5 3 5 3 2	'AL # SAMPLES fillets fillets fillets fillets fillets fillets	MERCURY PPM 0.68 0.39 0.16 0.58 0.35 0.15	# #	2 1 1 2 1	GROUP
AVERAGE	23	TOTAL	0.38 AVERAGE	#	1.	

The White Sucker is a fish that most people don't fish for or eat. However, because this fish is essentially a bottom feeder and subjected to the Methyl-Mercy in the sediment of Lake Alice, the amount of variance of 0.53 PPM in the Methyl-Mercy of fish samples is difficult to explain (a high of 0.68 PPM in 1979 to a low of 0.15 PPM in 1984).

D. BLUEGILL:

STUDY DATE		L # SAMPLES whole fish	MERCURY PPM	ADVISORY # 2	GROUP
			U.55	# 4	
1982	5	fillets	0.57	# 2	

AVERAGE 10 TOTAL

0.56 AVERAGE # 2

Although there are only two study dates in which Bluegill samples were taken, THE TEST RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE BLUEGILL'S IN LAKE ALICE MAY BE EXPERIENCING A HIGH LEVEL OF METHYL-MERCURY CONTAMINATION. BECAUSE THIS IS A FISH THAT CHILDREN LIKE TO FISH FOR AND EAT, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT FURTHER TESTS BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE IF THIS HIGH DEGREE OF METHYL-MERCURY CONTAMINATION CONTINUES TO BE ENCOUNTERED IN TEST SAMPLES. THIS IS ANOTHER INDICATION THAT ANY FURTHER MERCURY CONTAMINATION OF LAKE ALICE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED.

E. CRAPPIE & YELLOW PERCH:

STUDY DATE				MERCURY		DVISORY	GROUP
1979						# 1	
1980	5 -	Y. Perch	fillets	3 0.22		# 1	经期间 经债金
1981	4 -	Y. Perch	W. Fish	0.18		# 1	
1988	5 -	Crappie	fillets	0.14	to 0.27	# 1	
AVERAGE	19	TOTAL		0.23	AVERAG	E # 1	

The Methyl-Mercury contamination of Crappie and Yellow Perch seems to be MINIMAL.

A listing of the Methyl-Mercury fish samples from Lake Alice that were recorded in the "UPPER WISCONSIN RIVER - NORTHERN SUB-BASIN WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN " are listed one pages 5 & 6 of this report.

Following are the Methyl-Mercury fish samples from Lake Alice that were recorded in the "UPPER WISCONSIN RIVER - NORTHERN SUB BASIN WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN" on pages 43 to 46.

2.5		*				
STUDY	FISH TYPE	NO. OF	SAMPLE	MERCURY	GROUP	
DATE		SAMPLES	TYPE	PPM	#	
1979	Walleye	3	Fillets		# 2	
1979			Fillets	0.68	# <u>2</u>	
1979	Bluegill	5	Whole fish		# 2	
1979	Crappie	5	Whole fish		# 1	
1979	AVERAGE	18 - 1	OTAL	0.54 AVERAGE	# 2	
+000	**				£1. *	
1900	Y. Perch	7	Fillets		# 1 # 1	
1000 TADA	warrele	1	Fillets	0.30		
1880	Walleye W. Sucker N. Pike	5 4	Fillets	0.39	# 1 # 2	
TAON	N. Pike	**	Fillets	0.51	# 4	
1980	AVERAGE	15 _ 7	OTAL	0.36 AVERAGE	# 1	
1500	AVERAGE		CIAL	U.JU AVERAGE	π ↓	
1981	Y. Perch	4	Whole Fish	0.18	# 1	
1981	W. Sucker	3	Fillets		# 1	
1981	N. Pike		Fillets	0.25	# 1	
						4 4
1981	AVERAGE	8 - 1	OTAL	0.20 AVERAGE	# 1	V. 1
						• • •
1982		5	Fillets		# 2	
1982	W. Sucker	3	Fillets		# 1	
1982	Bluegill	5	Fillets	0.50	# 2	
			W. 400. 1999. 18. 199	and the second s		
1982	AVERAGE	.	OTAL	0.50 AVERAGE	# 2	
1984	Walleye	1		0.80	# 3	
1984		2		0.15	# 3 # 1	
1984		2	Fillets		# 1	
1984		6	Fillets		# i # 1	
1007	N. FINE	0	*****	0.17	₩ 1	
1984	AVERAGE	11 - 1	'OT'AL	0.39 AVERAGE	# 1	
1988	N. Pike	3	Fillets	0.35 To	# 1	
	24 4 4 4 4 4		## ## ## ## ## ## ### ### ############	0.55 - RANGE		
1988	L. M. Bass	3	Fillets	0.20 To	**	
		~	and the the service of property	0.34 - RANGE		
1988	Walleye	4	Fillets	0.33 To		
		-		0.50 - RANGE		
1988	Carp	2	Fillets	- 101140H	1.0 PCB's	
	Crappie	5		0.14 To		
		-	***	0.27 - RANGE		
				v.a/ RANGE	TT →	

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METHYL-MERCURY CONTAMINATION IN LAKE ALICE

STUDY	FISH	NO OF	SAMPLE	MERCURY	GROUP
DATE	TYPE	SAMPLES	TYPE	PPM	#
1988	AVERAGE	17 - TOTA	Ţ	0.34 AVERAG	E # 1

Prentiss, Mike

From: Sent: test[SMTP:bwoolever@fab.net]

To:

Friday, May 09, 1997 9:05 PM

Subject:

Rep.Duff SB 3

Dear Representative Duff.

I am a constituent of Representaive Wood (my name is Bryan Woolever: 513 Center Ave., Janesville, WI 563545) I would like to voice my support for SB 3, the mining moratorium bill. He tells me that the bill will probably not reach a vote even though the senate passed it overwelmingly 29 to 3. He says the Republicans will not allow SB 3 to come to a vote in the assembly. Apparently it is in the committee you are chair of and is expected to emerge for a vote as a different bill. As I understand from others, this new bill will favor the mining companies more.

I do not understand how a bill can win so overwelmingly in the senate within a legislature that is fairly evenly split proportionatley between parties only to be foiled by a few republicans. This is not democracy when it does not honor the majority who obviously favor SB 3. Please tell me why and who is involved in the disenbowelment of a perfectly common-sense bill like SB 3.

I hope that you will honor the wishes of the people of Wisconsin and not foreign coporations like Crandon Mining Co. Let's not fall victim, as so many places before us have, to sulfide mining. Let's wait until it is a proven ecologically safe in reality before we take the word of the unproven THEORIES that companies like Exxon purport to be true. The minerals will still be here and worth a lot more money when it is proven by actual safe operation and closures of similar mines.

Please let me know how the comittee work is going on this issue.

Thank you, Bryan Woolever.